ADDITIONAL EUROPEAN NAWS

SY THE STRAMSHIPS ALPS AND CANADA.

THE SPANISH REVOLUTION.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

The Open and the Wallachians.

THE SOMUYLER FAILURE IN RUGLAND.

&c..

SAILING OF THE CANADA FOR BOSTON-VESSELS SPOKEN BY THE CANADA.

Haipax, Aug. 1—4 o'clock A. M.
The steamship Canada salled from this port for Boston at about 11 o'clock last night, and thus far has had ex-

Ceedingly fine weather.

The Canada reports having passed the R. M. steam Europa at 7% o'clock on the merning of the 20th; also passed (no date) the British ship Andromache, and the British bark Lisbon, bound east.

THE SPANISH INSURRECTION.

Indicated (July 11) Correspondences of the Landon Rimes.]

There is no very important news to-day from the main body of the insurgents. It is probable that by this time they are at the Pass of Despenaperros, in which-direction they were marching at the date of the last advices. The government troops are at Manzanares, or beyond it. If the insurgents leave their infantry to hold the pass, their paramers will be stopped there. In any case, there seems little chance of Gen. Blaser overtaking his adversary, which we are bound to suppose that he wishes to do.) unless the latter thinks proper to wait for him.

Buceta's surprise of Cuenca was a very skilful and bold operation. Quitting O'Donnell's column, he made a retrograde movement in a northeasterly direction, passing almost within sight of the government troops. Cuenca is built upon a peak, down the scarped sides of which the town (which is the capital of the province of the same name) is built. From its situation, it is most easy of defence; but the authorities were unsuspicious builts. From its situation, it is most easy of defence; but the authorities were unsuspicious builts. This latter fact is not mentioned by the government, who speak as if there had been no troops in Cuenca, but I can assure you that it was announced in the despatch received by the minister. They also say that the insurgents had left the place. My information induces me to believe that they still occupy it. A few hundred resolute men, such as evidently composed the band in question, might hold it against 3,000 or 4,000 troops, owing to its peculiarly strong position. I have spoken with persons here who know Buceta well, and have served with him in former insurrections, and they all represent him as a daring and able leader.

A portion of the column from Burgos entered Madrid this morning—tae Pavis cavalry, the infantry of the Rey, and the 12th regiment. The other portion is not yet arrived, and it is said that it has gone, or at least a part of it, in the direct

Irom the Valencia Diario Mercantu of the 6th Inst:—

The authorities having received intelligence that some places near the seashore had 'pronounced,' the Captain-feneral sentent yesterday by the railway, at three in the morning, a force of cavalry, infantry, and civil guards, it maintain order in that district. Yes-erday, at the o'clock in the morning, the town of Carlet was invaded by a perty of armed men under the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Orocc. According to what we hear, they published a proclamation, ordering all arms to be given up to them and inviting the people to join them. The direction they have taken is variously stated, but we have heard that they marched towards Alcuria. We do not know their numbers with certainty. We had written the above lines when we were informed that the pronunciates had entered Alberique. Last hight there was another false slarm in the most central streets of this city. Suddenly they began to run; the gates, and the people began to run; to consequence of an explosion heard near the market. Or investigation it proved to be the noise of a rocket let of by a boy. Tranquillity was restored, and not again disturbed.

by a boy. Tranquility was restored, and not again disturbed.

There have been frequent night alarms of this kind in Valencia. There was another on the 8th. The least thing sets the people in commotion. There is great excitement there, and it would not surprise me to hear any day of the city having "propounced." But the quarter to which I still most anxiously look is Saragossa. I have every reason to believe that two, probably three, progresista leaders—two of whom are men of great talent, activity, influence, and resources—are how in or near Saragossa. It is, of course, possible that they may not find the circumstances favorable for a movement, but that, I confess, would surprise me. At any rate, if a rising occurs there, you will have the news at Paris nearly or quite as soon as we shall. If Saragossa rives Madrid will be up, and the Ministers will immediately, I should think, order their postchalses and make for the frontier. Perhaps, indeed, the assertion of Lo Cierlo, (the Certaill), one of the various anti-Ministerial fly sheets that have lately been sertion of Lo Cierlo, (the Certafi), one of our anti-Ministerial fly-sheets that have lat circulating here, is correct, and they are sending large sums of money abroad, and have in insurement of fight.

section of Lo Cierlo, (the Certail), one of the various anti-Ministerial fly-sheets that have lately been circulating here, is correct, and they are already sending large sums of money abroad, and have carriages in readiness for flight.

The insurrection daily appears more likely to become a general revolution in a liberal sense. O'Donnell, convinced that the country will not move for the mere purpose of making him Prime Minister, is more and more disposed to enter into the views of the progressitas. I have apoken more than once of these new tendencies on his part. For some time during his concealment here, his chief adviser was Gonzales Bravo, who would not hear of concessions to the liberal party, by whom he well knew himself to be despised, as he deserved. Bravo had a dispute with O'Donnell, took his passport, and left the country. Since then O'Donnell has had a far more respectable counsellor in Rios Rosas, who is with him, and who is a firm and decided liberal. The result of his efforts and advice may very possibly be, before many days, a fresh proclamation from the General in-Chief frankly declaring himself in favor of such measures as will be acceptable to the progressists, and to an immense majority of the nation.

As, owing to the frequent suppression in the Madrid post office of the letters of the correspondents of the English papers, nearly all the accountable treach Paris and London are those that evidently proceed from government writers, and as these continue to impute to General O'Donnell's troops all that reach Paris and London are those that evidently proceed from government writers, and as these continue to impute to General O'Donnell's troops all manner of extortions and excesses. I think it well to send you an extract of a letter I have received today from a foreign gentleman resident in this vicinity, who has been for years in and near Madrid, who has no interest to disguise the truth, and whose character puts his doing so entirely out of the question. I implicitly believe all that he writes to me, and it moreover coincides in all points with my information from other trustworthy quarters. "I have taken great pains," he says.—

me, and it moreover coincides in all points with my information from other trustworthy quarters. "I have taken great pains," he says.—

To accertain the truth or falsehood of what has appeared in print by authority, as to the robberies, &c., by the insergents at Analyses; and I have convinced myself that every thing that has been said respecting their obtaining goods without paying for them, foreing the country people to furnish them with rations gratis, and so forth, is a tissue of falsehoods. Instead of complaining of their conduct, the inhabitants of Aranjues were delighted to have them, because they had olenty of money, spect if freely, and paid for everything they had, so much so that, had they remained there a little longer, they would, they say, have hardly felt the absence of the usual pring "season." I know of two lastances where a person was knocked up at 2 A. M. to receive payment for ar tickes furnished to some of O'Donnell's people, then just shout to merch. Upon the other hand, rations furnished Schours' later to the Queen's troops are, as I am informed and believe, uspaid for up to the present time.

From another source I learn that, a few days ago, the insurgent generals formed tacit troops into a square, and addressed them, reminding them that they were not a "faction," but a constitutional party, marching in a friendly country, and that they must be careful not to forget this, or to diagrace themselves by robbery or maltreatment of the people, for that any one who was proved to be guilty of such misconduct should be instantly led out and shot. Their force has increased, and they are in good heart and disciplline. The Madrid volunteers are now called the Cacadores de Madrid. It is probably the whole or part of these who have gone with Buceta, and are now in Cuenca. The affair at Alcira, in Valencia, of which I yesterday spoke, which the insurgents cut; the infantry then attempted to wade through the stream, which forms a sort of fosse on that side of the given makes the party has appeared, abou

It is reported that Figueras has pronounced, but give it as a more report.

I have before me a regular statement of the insurgent army, copied, as I am assured by the person who procured it for me, from one received by the Ministry of War a Madrid from the government spies in the insurgent camp. Its summary is as over:—
valry (mounted men)

natry, composed thus:—Principe (with
ther companies that have gone over
noorporated)

1,392

Recruits under instruction.

411

Civilians.

500

Diamounted cavalry.

644

Artillerymen.....

Total. 5.022
Four small guns taken at Aranjuez.
The Queen-Mother is going to France. The Queen (Isabella) wishes to go to La Granja, for her daughter's health.
Molins and Calderon de la Barca wished to resign, but Sartorius told them it would be taken for cowardice, and they agreed to stop.

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THE RUSSIANS AND THE ROYARDS IN THE PRINCIPALITIES.

COUNT NESSELRODE TO BARON SUDEREG.

M. Le Baron—His Majesty the Czar wishes you to take an opportunity of expressing the discleasure which he must feel at the singular behavior of the Boyards towards the Russian troops which entered the Principalities for the purpose of delivering them for ever from the unbearable Turkish yoke. His Majesty the Czar does not consider it permissible that in such times as the present permons of the same faith as his Orthodox Majesty should be under any other than a Christian government. If the Wallachiansare too much under the heterodox influence of the weet of Europe, his Majesty cannot, as the head of the orthodox Christians, relinquish the task intrasted to thim by heaven, which is to deliver for ever the followers of the true Christian—namely, the Greek religion, from the suzeraineté of Turkey. Since the glorious accession of his Majesty the Czar this thought has occupied him, and now the time has arrived for accomplishing his Majesty is so long entertained resolve, in spite of the opposition of the other powerless States of heterodox Europe. We are with God, and God is with us, and the victory will be ours. His Majesty the Czar orders you, Baron, to give the Boyards and the superior employes a severe reprimand for their disloyal behavior towards our trops. The time will soon come when these distinct of his Majesty in the highest degree, will be punished severely for their behavior. Only be severe, Baron, towards these lawless Wallachians; the severer you are, the better. Such is the will of his Majesty the Czar.

With the assurance, &c.,

NESSELRODE, Chancellor of the Empire.

NEWS OF THE SCHUYLER FRAUDS IN NEWS OF THE SCHUYLER FRAUDS IN ENGLAND.

The London Times, of July 18, has the following in its money article column:—"The advices from the United States to-day by the Canada, which has brought £48,000 in gold, contain nothing new regarding the stock and money markets, excepting that a tendency to recovery had been suddenly checked by the failure of Messrs. Robert & George Schuyler, who had long occupied in railway affairs a leading position. Their liabilities are supposed to be extremely heavy; but the serious illness of Mr. Robert Schuyler and the absence in Europe of the bookkeeper of the firm had prevented the publication of any statement of their affairs. An expectation was held out that with time the assets will fully cover all the debts; and, although this assertion is too common to be worth anything, it is not improbable that in a better state of the money market a rise in railway securities may be witnessed sufficient to cause its fulfilment."

The Gold Movements of the World.

The Gold Movements of the World.

[From the London Genette, July 24.]

The flux and reflux of the tides of the ocean is a subject of much general interest, and one that has lately engaged increased attention among physical geographers and mariners. The currents of the sea have thus been tolerably well studied and mapped; as d a closer investigation of these phenomena and observations of the nature of the prevalent winds have led to great improvements in navigation, by shortening considerably the passages of merchant ships from portto port. But the laws which regulate the flow of the tides and currents of the ecean, and cause its periodical rise and fall on the coasts and in the rivers, are yet very obscure and not thoroughly understood.

There is, however, a tidal current more irregular still in its ebbing and flowing; for although governed by certain laws of supply and demand, it is extremely difficult to follow it in its circumnavigation of the globe; and it alters its course so frequently and so rapidly that no two years' observations respecting it will be found to agree. It is influenced so materially by the fluctuations of commerce, by the healthy or adverse condition of trade, by the migration and industrial energies of population, by the increased demand at certain periods for food and luxuries, that all the facts and observations relating to it, which can be accumulated and systematized, will become eminently useful to future statists and political economists. It is only within the last four years that its currents have worn for themselves certain beaten channels, and have become more clearly defined; its visible course is thus to some extent now marked out by distinctive characters and appreciable features. Before the ress had attained that eminent out by distinctive characters and appreciable fea-tures. Before the press had attained that eminent superiority as a recorder of facts by which it is now characterized, and through whose means the arriv-

sures. Before the press had attained that eminent superiority as a recorder of facts by which it is now characterized, and through whose means the arrivals and departures of specie, and its periodical flittings hither and thither, are as regularly recorded as the migrations of those by whom it is so highly steemed, and to whose industrial labors, it owes its production and dispersion for the benefit of mankind, it would have been utterly impossible in a lifetime to make any simultaneous observations on the collection and diffusion of the precious metals. Now, the task is comparatively easy.

The great metallic tide, starting from the northwestern coast of America, flows through the golden gates of San Francisco Bay, makes for the Ishmus of Panams, where, after a temporary obstruction, and the receipt of additional supplies to its volume from the southern ports of America, it bifurcates into two streams, the larger making directly for the Atlantic ports of the United States—New Orleans and New York—and the smaller tide proceeding through the Caribbean Sea and the West Indian group to Great Britain. Having reached New York, a steady periodical reflux of the metallic tide carries it forward to the British Channel and the coasts of Europe. Another strong set of the stream makes for the Mediterranean, and, passing across the Ishmus of Sucz, ultimately disperses itself on the shores of the Indian Presidencies and the Chinese ports. The next great current of the golden tide we have to notice proceeds by irregular channels from the leading ports of the vast continent of Australia, and doubling one or other of the two southern capes, it eventually reaches the river Thames. Here a great embankment has been raised by the wisdom and labors of the British nation to check its too rapid efflux; but the impediments officered, and the strong walls of the bank, are insufficient barriers to prevent its overflow, and from time to time considerable streams ooze out, and spread over the low countries of Europe—vivilying and improvin

Ezports. \$1,997,789 45,841,620 5,444,648 9,983,808 43,704,910 25,096,255 26,753,356 1848 1849 1850 \$68,218,681 \$158,841,726

The "imports" of 1853 are assumed, as we have not the complete figures before us. Gold dust, amounting in value to forty-four million pounds sterling, was, therefore, received in the United States up to the close of last year, and specie to the extent of nearly twelve millions more; against this, shipments of specie, amounting to £31,778,000 were made to Europe. Last year California exported gold to the value of sixty millions of dollars, or upwards of £12,000,000 sterling; and the yield, judging from the monthly shipments this year, continues to be steady, with only such slight fluctuations as weather, want of water or excess of it, may occasion. In a gold-producing country, the export of gold dust and builton is a part of its legitimate trade, and the fact of such continuous export is no proof that the halance of trade is against the country, whilst the average production of the staple is maintained. The specie in all the United States banks, in Janusry this year, was sixty millions in gold

The themsead feegues of ours asked for by the Arefred of their Lander, these Engineer of the

little is exported occasionally from Boston and Philadelphia.

Judging from the stock of gold in England as coin and ingots—stated at about £70,000,000—lt appears probable that £250,000,000 sterling would acarly represent the gold existing in Europe at the period of the discoveries in California and in Australia; which, together with Rausia (since 1838,) now constitute the main general sources of supply. Some authorities, however, rate the coin and bullion in the world in 1850, as high as £600,000,000 gold, and of silver at £1,200,000,000. M. Leon Faucher considers that France possesses silver to the value of £134,000,000 sterling, of which 120 millions consist of colut; and the gold coinage belosging to France is probably and less than thirty millions sterling. It is supposed that the gold and silver coin in the United Kingdom is from fifty to sixty millions sterling. In the seven years ending 1847 (deducting the re-coinages from light gold) our average yearly gold coinage was rather more than two and three quarter millions sterling. The following return shows the amount coined in the principal States in the last six years:—

Three years Three years Country.

Country. 6 ading 1850 Great Britain 6,121,790 25,095,079 23,911,534 35,79

88,605,177

£26,001,228

From New South Wales.....

From New South Wales. 1,625,255
From Victoria 6,617,828
From Victoria 6,24,972,336. This is only what is officially recorded as shipped; a great quantity has also been brought home privately by passengers, and we should not be far wreng in estimating this amount at £3,000,000 more; besides which there remains to be taken into consideration the quantity remaining in hand in the various Australian settlements, and in Van Dieman's Land and New Zealand.

We find, then, that, despite the large production of gold, no oue country has been able to retain permanently any considerable hoard of the precious metals. Out of the £30,000,000 raised in our Australian colonies, and shipped to England within the last two or three years, we have a stock in the Bank of England coarcely as large as we had previous to the gold discoveries, and our monetary requirements are more stringent than ever. The United States, although parting with only £32,000,000 out of the £56,000,000 received, find the balance of coin slipping out of their hands in a continuous stream. The European States and Eastern countries seem to be profiting most by the absorption of bullion. The vold in the metallic currency of most of the continental nations is fast filling up, and depreciated paper currency has been to a great extent withdrawn. Still, like quicksliver, you can scarcely follow the movements of specie, for it travels almost as rapidly from place to place as the electric fluid.

The requirements of the great Enropean Powers for the-war now carrying on make heavy inroads on the supplies of coin and bullion, and serve to alter materially the usual flow of the metallic currency into the chief centres of manufacturing production. The Bank of France and its branches had, in 1844, £10,885,000 of bullion in its coffers, which increased to £25,880,042 in June, 1852, and has decreased from that date to £13,430,255 at the last return issued early in May this year. The Bank of England has at present little more than £12,000,000 steeling in specie, besides some

Commercial Intelligence

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Money continued in active demand. Dollars quoted at

5s. 136d; bar silver, 5s. 134; American eagles, 76s. 2d.;
geld bars in demand, at 77s. Money was rather dearer,
government wants having apparently absorbed spare
capital. Government has announced that application
will be made for £3,000,000 sterling extra war credit,
making £9,000,000 already received for war expenses. Consols, notwithstanding, closed at 92% a 92%. The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased \$197,334. Continental exchanges had varied but little. Bills were still being discounted below the bank rates.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The business of the week had been to a considerable extent, and above former prices. Busing Brothers report. There has been a demand for United states stocks and bonds of 1867-68. Massachusetts sterling fives have been done at 102 a 103; Maryland sterling fives have been done at 102 at 103; Maryland sterling fives offered at 24; Virginia sterling fives soid at 20, and 5° a dollar bonds at 91, in triding amounts; Canada sizes 100% a 197% These has not been time to ascertain the value of railross securities in Europe, under the offect of the frauda recently discovered in New York.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, July 21, 1864.

Mesers. Brown, Shipley & Co. report that is the early
part of the week the cotton market was very quiet, but
subsequently, under the influence of fine weather and
the premising appearance of the grain crops, there was
a more cheerful appearance in the trade, and to day the
mrket closed steady at the quotations quirent at the

including 669,676 bales of American descriptions.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUPPS MARKET.

Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co. report that quite a papersailed in the market, holders evincing a great do to sell and buyers holding off. The market closed we are tall demand only, at one shilling docline on whe and four shillings and sixpence on flour. The quotation were:—Western canal, from 28s. 6d. 20s. 6d.; Ph. delphia, Raltimore and Canadian, 30s. 6d.; Ohio, 3d., sour, 28s. a 29s.; white wheat, 8s. 2d. a 9s. 9d.; 8s. 6d. a 9s. 2d.; yellow and white corn, 32s. a 32s. mixed, 31s. Other circulars mostly agree in the ab quotations. On the 30th of June the stock of bre stuffs at Liverpool was called 120,000 quarters of who 181,000 quarters of corn, 311,000 barrels and 21,000 as of flour; but it was probably more than this.

LAVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

of Hour; but it was probably more than this.

Liveron Provision Market.

Mesers Gardiner and Co. report a slow demand for beef, except for the finest quality, which brings fall rates. In pork more doing, but without improvement in price, holders meeting buyers very readily. Bacon in steady consumptive demand, and stocks beginning to decrease, but prices unchanged. Hams and shoulders sell rather more readily. Lard, in the early part of the week, was dull, but subsequently revived to 52s., with sales of 100 tons. Good choose would meet with a ready sale, at full prices. Linseed cake in less demand.

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LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKETS.

From the Brokers Circular.]

Ashes—A limited business. Sales at 31s. for pots and 29s. a 29s. 6d. for pearls. Rosin in better request. Sales of 2,000 bbls. at 4s. 3d. a 4s. 4d. Spirits of turpentine nominal, at 40s. Nothing done in turpentine. Tallow in fair demand, at 67s. 6d. a 68s. Y.C., and 65s. a 67s. for American. Seal oil fetched £39, and closed at £40. 50s tons palm oil sold at £45 a £47 on the apot, and to arrive. A moderate business in rape, at 46s. a 47s. Linseed oil unchanged. Considerable sales of olive, to arrive, at slightly lower prices. Sallyctre continued dull. Dyewoods unchanges, except the lower sorts of logwood, which, being scarce, were dearer. Rice in rather better demand—200 casas Carolina sold at 18s. a 19s. 3d. Sugar—a considerable business in foreign, at slightly lower prices. Coffee in steady request, particularly for good ordinary. Tea is without quotable change, except for Coogo, which is rather easier.

LIVERPOOL FREIGHTS.

LIVERPOOL FREIGHTS.
Freights continued dult. Iron, to New York, was aken at 20s.; fine goods at 17s. 6d., and coarse at 12s. d. Steerage passengers, about £4.

LONDON METAL MARKET.

The iron trade continues steady, and we quote vails at 7 los. a £7 los.; common bars, £8 los. a £8 los. a th free on board, in Waley; Scotch pig declined to 83s. i. for mixed numbers, on the Ciyde. Tin unchanged.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co.'s circular of July 21, reports the colonial and fureign produce markets inactive.
Sugar dull. Coffee and cotton steady. Breadstuffs declined causiderably.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

There has been a steady, though not active, business doing during the past week. Consumption goes on unchesced, and the prices current at the sailing of the Africa, on the 15th, may be repeated. HAVRE MARKET.

The week's sales of cotton were only 2,784 bales, and the stock on hand is 81,000 bales. The quotations range for New Orleans, from 78 02f. a 100 15f.; Mobiles, 81 70f. a 81 85f.; Uplands, 80f. a 85f.—closing dull. There are sellers of Genesee and New Orleans flour at 40f. a 47f., but so fearly. but no inquiry.

Passengers.

Arrived in steamahip Canada, at Boston—Mr and Mrs Lerison, Mr and Mrs Forster, Mr and Mrs Dauiol and two daughters, Mrs Cowdin, Mr and Mrs Portons, Mr and Mrs Vevens, Caprain and Mrs Peterson, Mr and Mrs Hall, Mr and Miss Rahorsan, Mr and Miss Coben, Mrs Snpstap and child, Mrs Folien and son, Miss Rallings, Miss Bird, Hon Miss Murray and maid, Messra Normand, Carleton, Newhall, Louge, Mack and son, Harrison, Ernst, Weston, Riley, Bourne, Framhall, Cain, Burr, Heydecker, Higginson, Clark, Norris, Blairs, Orr, Meyer, Ramsay, Burchard, Dow, Minot, Zimmerman, Cripps, Egers, Stevens, Carpenter, Smoons, Reff, Robinson, Wilkingshaw, Guild, Erwin, Timson, Chalcraft, Cowen, Byrne, Wilson, Claybrooke, Marchant, Marks, Goodchild, Hargreves, Vincent, Greenhalgh, Hoyland, Johnston, G. Johnston, J. W. Johnston, Birch, Weisler, Hatlin, Fuller, Hunter, Benjamin, McCollough, Mr and Mrs Worson, Dr Lee, Captain Marmound, Miss Robinson, Miss Slade, Mr Ashley, the Abbe Benda, Miss Benditt, Mr and Mrs Wainou, Miss Butteworth, Miss Shayler, Mrs Smith, Smart, Blackmore, Schenek and two daughters, Wm Ruddell and two children, Mr and Mrs Wainwright, Miss Foster, Dr Westmoreland, Capt Sparks, and Capt Weeks.

Total..... 4,156 2,237 6,393 96,238

Statement of coal transported over Cumberland Coal and Iron Company's Railroad during the week ending on Saturday, July 22; also the amount sent by each company for the year beginning January 1, 1854. To R. R. Conal Week. Fear. Cumberland Co. 3,940 11 2,264 16 6,195 07 95,041 08 Percy & Co.... 517 10 — 517 10 7,938 18 Tho. Kerr.... 636 00 — 636 00 16,157 19

Statement of coal transported over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from the Westernport region during the week cuding on Saturday, the 22d of July; also the amount sent by each company for the year beginning the 1st of January, 1854.
 Year boginning the 1st of
 Week.

 From George's Creek.
 Week.

 Parker Vein Co.
 1,097 02

 Swanson Co.
 1,552 10

 George's Creek Co.
 1,552 10

 Caleionia Mining Co.
 976 01

 Caleionia Mining Co.
 216 13

Phoenis.

From Piedmont. 863 06 200 00 4,905 18 99.817 15

Woman's Rights.—One of the most amusing little episodes occurring in the public streets lately, happened Saturday evening in Broadway, of which a fine looking woman, somewhat embonpoint in figure, and fashionably dressed in silks, was the heroine. It appears her husband is a cartman, owning an excellent horse and cart. During the afternoon he struck's bargain with a fellow cartman and sold him his horse, cart and harness for about \$200. About 6 o'clock he went home as usual, excepting that he appeared at his domicil on foot, whereas he formerly appeared invariably mounted—on his cart. His wife immediately noticed the change, and asked him where he had left the horse? "I've sold the horse, cart, harness and all," said he. chappe, and asked him where he had left the horses. "I've sold the horse, cart, harness and all," said he. "Sold them!" she exclaimed, "and to whom?" Her husband then related to her all the circumstances, laying marked emphasis on the price he had obtained. Whether the wife considered the price in sufficient, or whether she had other reasons for opposing the saie, it is not known, but she commanded her husband to "go right back and get his horse and cart again." To this he demurred, when she prepared herself as quickly as she could and started off in pursuit of the horse and cart. Arrived at the corner of State street and Broadway, where the cartimen generally stand, she was not long in selecting her husband's horse and cart. Suthen asked the man to whom they had been sold if he claimed the property, to which he replied that he did. "By what right?" she inquired. "Why, your husband has sold it to me." "I don't care if my husband has sold it to my. "I don't care if my husband has sold it to you; you can't have this horse and cart, even if you were the ____." The remainder of the sentence was lost, as she jumped on the cart, seized the reins, and started the horse off down Broadway, on a run. She stood up, man fashion, holding a rein in each hand, and ever and anon laying one end of one of the reins with much force across the back of the horse. She attracted the attention of everybody as she passed through the streets with her silks flying gaily in the breeze, her head creet, and urging the horse on with right not he left, until she arrived home with the horse and cart.—Allany Allas, July 31.

Row on the Canal.—A Boy Drowned.—On Sunday morning about one o'clock, a man named Philip Farrell, a well known rowdy of the Seventh ward, created a row on several canal boats, near the old Weigh lock, which resulted in the drowning of a boy employed on one of the boats. Farrell entered the cabin of the boat where the captain and this boy lay asleep, flourishing a large knife, cursing, and swearing that the boy was a woman dressed in maie attire. He commenced dragging the boy from his bunk, when the latter became slavmed, and ran out of the cabin to the bow of the boat, after which nothing was seen of him till his body was found in the canal. The captain jumped overboard and swam sabore. Farrell then entered other boats, swearing there were women aboard, and the occupants jumped overboard. A general confusion was created, and cries of murder and watch were raised. The captain of the first hoat ran down Warren street, and obtained a watchman, who went up and captured Farrell; but he escaped, after a struggie, and is now in concealment. The boy, it is supposed, jumped overboard in his fright, not thinking that he was unable to swim. He was an orphan, from New York, known only by the name of Thredore, and is about sixteen years old. His friends are unknown. He was taken from the canal near the scene of the disturbance, this morning, and Coroner Smith held an inquest with a jury, before which the above facts were shown.—Newark

THE CHOLERA.

Its History and Progres over the World-Its Presence and Existence in New York, and Character of its Subjects—& Mode of Treat-

ment, and Means of Prevention.

This disease, on good authority, is believed to have prevailed in India from the earliest ages. It, owever, never excited much attention until after the invasion of that country by the English. The natives called it "Mortdezim," or "Death Blow." The French physicians in India called it " Mort de Chein"-"Dog's Death." Mr. Curtis, in 1810, called it "spasmodic cholers." It subsequently obtained the name of "Asiatic cholers," from having originated in Asia; and it was called by Mr. Bell, of London, "cholora asphyxia," which more properly belongs to the character the disease assumes in its last stages than to the aggregate of symptoms going to nake up a regular case of cholera.

In 1817 it appeared with unusual visutence, in August, at Jessore, in India, situated about one aundred miles to the northeast of Calcutta, thence spreading from village to village, until it reached the latter city early in September, having destroyed thousands in its march.

The district of Jessore, in India, lies chiefly be tween the latitudes of 22 and 24 deg. north, and 89 and 90 cast longitude. It is about one hundred and sixty miles long, by thirty two wide. It has an area of about five hundred and eighteen square miles,

The population, in 1822, was 1,183,000.

It is a flat country, intersected by numerous interlacing branches of the Ganges. It contains many extensive marshes, or rank jungles, and is in every respect well worthy of being the Pandora's box of cholern, the very centre and throne of this far spread pestilence. The portions of srable land are lead levels, and exceedingly fertile.

The chief town of the district is Jessore, Moorley. It was here, in August, 1817, that 10,000 deaths occurred from this disease, and from whence it spread to all parts of the world. From Calcutta it spread to Behar and to Benares

and from the latter point to Alabahad, Goruck soor, Lucknow, Deihi, Meettra, Meerat and Barelly, all of which places suffered in succession. It did not appear n these places at the same time, but leaving one it would reappear in the other. It afterwards broke out in the Grand Army, first at Mundellah, then in Jubelpore and Sauger districts, and continued its course over the Decan in a violent degree. It continued to spread in the east of the Peninsula from Hussingabad, and following the banks of the Nerbi, dulah, it reached Tannah. It spread through the cities of Aurungabab, and Ahmad Nugger, and reached Poonah, and from thence visited Pawawell, in the direction of the coast, from whence it extended north and south, reaching Salsette, and arriving at Bombay about the middle of Saptember, 1818 one year after its appearance at Calcutta, it arrived in Madras in October, 1818. After ravaging the Peninsula, it attacked the Island of Ceylon. From Ceylon it was carried in the Topaz frigate to Port Louis is the island of Mauritius. From thence it was carried to St. Dennis in the island of Bourbon. In 1819 it spread along the bay and coast of Ben-

gal, and from thence reached the Peninsula of Ma-aca and the Island of Sumatra. In 1820 it visited Slam. In 1823 it was introduced into the Burman empire. It reached Canton, in China, in the suumn of 1820. In 1823 it ravaged Pekin. In 1827 it passed the great Chinese Wall and attacked several towns situated in the great desert of Gobi. In July, 1821, it entered Muscat, in Arabia. It attacked other places on the Persian Gulf. It raged again at Bombay in 1821. From the Persian Gulf it spread to Armenia, by the way of Yezd, Ispahan and Tabreez. It reached Bassora, on the river Euphrates, and Bendor, Abouacher and Muscat, nearly at the same time, by different ramifications. It travelled up the river to Bagdad from Bassora. From the former place it reached Aunsh, on the confines of Syria. In 1822 it crossed over Syria to Aleppo, by the way of Merdine, Mosul, Diabekar, Orfa, Bir and Antab, where it broke out in November, having appeared at Mosul in the previous July. In seven months it extended to Ca-ramanna from India, and finally reached the shores of the Mediterranean sea. In July, 1830, it reached Astrachan, in Russia by a ship from the port of Bakon, on the Caspian sea From thence it spread with the boatmen on the river Volga, into the interior of Russia. A soldier, it was said, carried it from the Volga to a military post on the through the governments of Rief, Pultoca, F Volhynia, Grodno and Wilna, which were successively attacked. It visited the town off Saratoff and carried off 2,170 people in a few days, while the Moravian tewn of Sarepta, near by, in conse quence of cutting off all intercouse, escaped. In September, after visiting various intermediate posts, t reached Moscow, the ancient capital of Russia. Subsequently, it extended its ravages to St. Peters burg, Archangle, Riga, and Dantzic in Prussis. It also, in the summer of 1831, prevailed at Berlin and Vienna. In November, 1831, it appeared at Sunder land, in England, and from thence spread to Gateshead, Ne scastle, and neighboring towns. During the winter and spring of 1832, it spread to various places n England, and also to Ediaburg and Glasgow in scotland, and to Cork and Dublin in Ireland. It visit ed London, and broke out in Liver cool, in June 1832. And in June, 1832, it appeared among the emigrants brought over to Canada, in the ship Carricks. from Dublin, 41 of whom died on the voyage. It continued to prevail among them after landing at Quebec, and spread from them over the town. From Quebec it soon reached Sorrell, Montreal, La Prairie and St. John. About the first July, in the ame year, it appeared in New York city, and on the 7th in Albany. From New York it diverged in two directions one along the seaboard, south from one city to another, and, in another, along the grand canal and along the shores of the western lakes. It finally reached the Mississippi river, and proved very fatal. In the latter part of the summer it reached New Orleans, where it prevailed, conjointly with yellow fever, and produced great mortality. It re-appeared in New Orleans in 1833 and 1834

and also re-appeared in New York in 1854, and acain in 1849 and 1854.

Public feeling has undergone a wonderful change egarding this disease. When it first appeared, in 1832, a universal panic seized the public mind. Little or no experience had been had in its treatment, and the theories of the best physicians were at fault. Quackery raised its head in a thousand forms, and proclaime i its thousand and one afallible nostrums. The most talented physicians had little to go by beyond the various incongruous nodes of treatment received in vaunted publications from Europe and the East. Blesding, emetics, inections of salt into the veins, stimulating, rub bing, heating and cooling remedies-all came out backed by advocates who proclaimed their never-failing cure; prudent physicians, not dreaming that the disease required little more additional treatmen than that found best in aggravated cases of cholera morbus of the climate-a disease common to the country from its earliest settlement—the conse quence was that some were vomitted to death, some constipated to death, some purged to death, some stimulated to death, and others rubbed to death while a universal fright and stampede seized upon the population at large. It was bard to tell which killed the most-fright, quackery, or the disease. One of the greatest preventives of the disease is now better known and more universally and success fully practised, and that is, with the exercise of due

prudence and cleanlingss, a total absence of fear.

The disease, we believe, has undergone consider. able modification within the past ten or fifteer years. With the exception of some localities, as the allovial bottoms of the Mississippi and other great rivers, it has in a general way assumed a milder form. Hitherto, its propagation has generally followed the intercourse along the principal water courses of the world, because they were more densely inhabited, and subject to greater commercial intercourse. But probably

disease was never so simultaneously and generally diffured as it is over the United States, to which our immense travel by railroads may have

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It is now of no use for a population to run away, as there is no place, scarcely, free from it, or which is not at any moment liable to be visited by it, to

which it can fly. The disease most commonly attacks those be

the ages of twenty and fifty years.

At the Pranklin street bospital, in this city, out of three hundred and twenty-five admissions the present season, only two or three children—and they eight or nine years old—have been admitted, ens of whom, a boy of nine years of age, died with it,

About three-fourths of the three hundred and wenty-five patients admitted to the Franklin street cholers hospital, from June 25, 1854, to July 29, were grown females.

Of the three hundred and twenty-five patients there were only forty seven natives of the United States. The remainder were all foreign born, and had mostly recently emigrated to the country. Among the patients were three or four colored per

Two-thirds were natives of Ireland, about onefifth to one-fourth of Germany, and the remainder Raglish, Scotch, French, and other Europeans, not one of whom was a native of Wales. Of the whole number of deaths from cholera in the city of New York, for nine weeks ending the 22d July instantviz., three hundred and seventy four-two hundred and sixty-two of the number were foreigners, only one of whom was a native of Wales. The population of the latter, in 1851, was about 1,100,000, and it contributed the present year a fair proportion of

emigrants. They are a people known to be ex-tremely cleanly in their habits, and hence this may have bad something to do with their exemption. Up to Saturday, the 29th July, only nine admis-sions had taken place at the Mott street cholera hospital, which is central to one of the most crowded, dirty, and ill ventilated sections of the city, including the northern boundaries of the Five Points. We visited both the hospital in Mott street, under Dr. Conant, and that in Franklin street, under Dr. Vanderveer, and ascertained the facts regarding

both.
We then on the 30th inst. paid a visit to the Marine Hospital, at Qurantine, Staten Island, under the care of Dr. Vache, and learnt from him that there was a not a single case of cholera in that institution.

We learnt from Dr. Vache that the largest impor tation of cholera came over from Liverpool in the ship North American. She had between 600 and 700 emigrants on board, and reached Quarantine about the first week in May, with about 100 cholers cases on board. A number had died on the voyage, and had been thrown overboard. Those remaining sick were at once removed to the hospital, and subjected to medical treatment. The well were also landed, and their sanitary condition attended to. They were kept on the island several days before they were allowed to leave for the city. The ship was also overhauled and cleansed. Several new cases appeared among the emigrants after being landed. The Doctor stated that, although the disease had disappeared from the hospital, it prevailed to some extent among the inhabitants of the island, and occasionally patients were cent into the hospital from them, for treatment, being confined chiefly to foreign laborers on the island. He said that he had been most troubled with smallpox, and that a few weeks since the cases amounted to 100 : but at present he had only 50 under his care. He said that many of his smallpox patients, in its most inflammatory stages, took the cholera, which scarce ly ever failed to prove fatal. The doctor considered that this fact militated against the doctrine of the

unity of disease.

From the examination we have given the subject of cholera, as it at present exists in New York and vicinity, by personal inspection of patients in the cholera wards and hospitals, we have come to the conclusion that it exists in most cases in a very mild form, compared to malignant cases of cholera asphyxia, or Asiatic cholera, we have witnessed in the delta of the Mississippi and on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, in former years. In many cases, it seems to be little else than an aggravated. form of cholera morbus.

It is no epidemic, and such as it is, natives of the

United States seem in a measure to escape it. This induces us to believe that the disease is little else, in a great many cases, than violent attacks of dysenriver Don. In August and September, it passed tery, or cholera morbus, induced in emigrants by the combined with exposure, and with methods of living to which they have never before been accuston With all the fuss about cholera, we doubt if a bealth ier place exists on the continent than New York at the present time. All that is wanted to keep it so is proper attention to cleanliness and temper so is proper attention to cleanliness and temperance on the part of the people, in all things. Let the authorities keep the city clean, and no fears need be entertained. We have no doubt many cases of dysentery, or cholera morbus, are reported by men who, perhaps, never saw a case of cholera asphyxia in their lives.

By a careful examination of the history of cholers. it will be found that its spread is less influenced by conditions of the atmosphere than many are dispos ed to believe. Though, as a general rule, its occur rence is more frequent, and its fatality greatest in the hot months of summer, yet this does not necessarily follow; because it has prevailed at different places in November, as well as in the months of winter and spring. This happened in some parts of Great Britain in the winter and spring of 1831-32. Hence, those who attempt to link its presence and virulence with the ood rence or absence of thunder storms, or of ele tricity, have studied its history to little purpose.

One of the immediate characteristics of the disease in its primitive stages is the tendency to the formation of an acrid acid in the stomach; everything swallowed in the shape of fool apps rently ferments instead of being digested, which irritates the coats of the stomach and intestines, leading to diarrhees. All physicians agree that the disease is most curable in this stage. Indeed, resting and fasting, if nothing else can be done, will go far to arrest it. No astringents or opinies are safe in this stuge, or in any other. Drinking a few drops of the tincture of camphor thrown into a turebler of cold water, or a little supercarbonate soda may be thrown into a glass of cool drinkin; water until it has the taste of wesk ley, which may be drank, and is good not only to check acidity, but billous matter on the stomach, should any be preent. Pure gum arabic may be dissolved or chewed n the mouth at the same time, or cold flaxseed tea may be used.

It must be recollected that every bowel complaint

or dysentery is not cholers. In some cases the moderate action of the bowels is the healthy action of nature to relieve the system. The only danger is, that, if neglected, it may in cholera times, termi nate in that disease, or in an aggravated form of cho era morbus.

The best diet is rice boiled to a pulp, and then boiled with half its quantity of fresh or sweet milk, when it can be had, forming a sort of poridge; season it with sugar and grated natmeg. In simple cases, good toast and black tea are not injurious to those accustomed to their use.

Though brandy of pure quality, and in small quantities, may sometimes do good, yet as a general rule all stimulants should be avoided. So much for a man who can go about, with the incipient diarrhoes upon him, and when nearly every man he meets will offer bim a remedy in the form of a recipe, and see pretended cures placarded at every corner, all of which he should avoid, as well as the services of quacks, who boast of their unbounded

When a real attack of genuine Asiatic or space modic cholers supervenes, attended with vomiting and purging of watery matter, so peculia to the disease, accompanied with a cold, clammy perspiration, and with great prostration